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First Named Inventor	: Uchenna N. Chukwu	
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EXHIBIT E
of
AMENDMENT

“The Origin of Coffee”
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Coffee, as a beverage, has graced man's taste buds for many centuries. Today, coffee is grown and consumed worldwide, rivaling water as the most widely consumed drink in the world.

Coffee beans are the twin seeds of a dime-sized red (or occasionally yellow) fruit that grows on plants midsize between a shrub and a tree. Growers refer to these small fruits as "coffee cherries". *Coffea arabica*, the finest tasting example of the hundreds of coffee species and the one that hooked the world on coffee, is a self-pollinating plant, which has contributed immensely to its ability to resist mutations over the centuries. The *Coffea arabica* plant of today is nearly identical to the one that originated on the plateaus of Ethiopia hundreds of years ago.

Discovering Coffee Beans

The legend of coffee's origin follows that an Arabian (or Ethiopian, depending on where the story is being told) goatherd named Kaldi discovered his goats dancing joyously around a small, green, dark-leaved shrub full of bright red berries. Kaldi soon discovered that the red berries on the shrub were causing the goats' peculiar behavior. After eating a few himself, Kaldi soon learned first-hand of the berries' powerful effect and too began dancing in excitement. Eventually, a monk from a nearby monastery wandered by on his way to prayer and found Kaldi and his goats dancing by the small green shrub peppered with red berries. Curious as to what was happening, the monk harvested the berries and began to perform experiments on the red fruit. One such experiment involved removing the skin and pulp of the fruit, and parching and boiling the small seeds inside. The liquid that resulted was used to keep the monks awake during long hours of prayer, and was soon distributed to other monasteries around the world.

Whether or not the legend is true, Europeans initially believed coffee originated in Yemen (in southern Arabia), since this was where they first found it cultivated in as early as the 13th century. In fact, *Coffea arabica* originated in central Ethiopia and was likely brought to Yemen in the sixth century through trade and exchange of agricultural practices.

Spreading Coffee Across the Globe

Once the plant was brought to Yemen, the Arabians monopolized the cultivation of the *Coffea arabica* plant. They believed the coffee beans to be a delicacy. Protective of their discovery, the Arabians banned the coffee cherries from leaving the country unless they were first parched or boiled so as to no longer be fertile. Dissension came in the form of a Muslim pilgrim from India named Baba Budan who, around 1600, smuggled coffee beans out of Arabia and back to his home in south India, where he then began a coffee farm.

The spread of coffee to European nations was inevitable and swift. The Dutch, French, and Portuguese all became interested in reaping the profitable potential of cultivating coffee. However, various attempts to grow the *Coffea arabica* plant in Europe failed due to the plant's inability to tolerate frost. The Dutch eventually began growing their coffee in Java, and were able to establish coffee cultivation for a commercial basis by the beginning of the 18th century.

By this time, coffee was available out of two main ports: from Mocha, the main port of Yemen, or from Java. Due to the limited availability of coffee beans, European nobles, and others rich enough to afford exotic luxuries, relished in the everyday pleasure of coffee consumption. Often, the Europeans would blend together the beans from the two separate ports, thus creating a "Mocha Java."

Coffee Knowledge:**The Origin Of Coffee**[Coffee Talk »](#)[Geographic Origins »](#)[Drink Descriptions »](#)[Roasts and Blends »](#)**Additional Information:**[Drink to Your Health »](#)[Coffee For a Cause »](#)[Coffee Alternatives »](#)[Coffee Gift Baskets »](#)[Gourmet Flavored Coffee »](#)

Eventually, the Dutch brought coffee back to Europe when they gifted Louis XIV of France with a *Coffea arabica* tree in 1715. The Dutch, with great difficulty, obtained the tree at the Arabian port of Mocha, carried it through to Java, then overseas to Holland, and eventually across land to Paris. The first greenhouse in Europe was constructed to house the *Coffea arabica* tree. Through the careful tending of Louis XIV's botanists, the plant flourished and became supremely prolific.

The billions of offspring from the tree in Paris spread first to Martinique in the Caribbean in 1723. Gabriel Mathieu de Clieu stole coffee trees in Paris with the intention of moving them to Martinique. Fighting broken branches, pirates, and storms, De Clieu finally arrived on the Caribbean island with one fertile seed left. The seedling flourished into a bountiful tree, and by 1770 the cultivation of coffee was established in most of the islands of the Caribbean as well as Haiti and Mexico.

Cultivating Varieties of Coffee Beans

The original tree in Paris also gave rise to a variant of *Coffea arabica* called *Coffea canephora*, or Robusta that featured smaller beans and a more robust different growth pattern. The variant occurred through both spontaneous and human-guided mutation, and depends on cross-pollination. The Robusta variety ended up in Brazil and Mexico, giving rise to some of the finest coffees in Latin America today.

Coffee continued to circumnavigate the world, and in 1893 finally ended up in Kenya (now known as Tanzania) through the introduction of coffee beans from Brazil.

It took over six centuries for coffee to leave its mark in almost every continent around the world. Coffee today is vastly cultivated in Asia, North America, Central and South America, Europe, the Pacific, and Africa.

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
Receipt is hereby acknowledged by the Assistant Commissioner
For Patents of the following items in the patent application of:

Applicant: Uchenna Chukwu
Appl no.: 10/619,403
Filed July 14, 2003
For: Vegetable Processing
Docket No.: C514.12-0004

1. Amendment (11 pages)
2. Exhibits A - E of the Amendment

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